

with purplish brown near the anal angle; a submarginal white line on the outer margin nearest the anal angle; the fringe blackish brown.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. British Guiana, Bartica (*Parish, Mus. Druce*).

Chrysauge eutelia, sp. n.

Male.—Head, collar, tegulæ, and thorax bright yellow; antennæ, abdomen, and legs pale yellowish brown. Primaries bright yellow, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by two fine black lines—the first nearest the base, the second beyond the cell; the costal and outer margin edged with black; the fringe blackish brown: secondaries bright yellow, the marginal line and a submarginal line extending from the costal margin near the apex to the anal angle both black; the fringe black.—*Female* similar to the male, but with the abdomen yellow.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{4}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. S. Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul (*Mus. Druce*).

Chrysauge citrina, sp. n.

Male.—Head, antennæ, collar, tegulæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs chrome-yellow. Primaries and secondaries chrome-yellow, the primaries not quite so bright in colour as the secondaries; the fringes of both wings pale whitish yellow.—*Female* very similar to the male, but considerably paler in colour.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{4}$, ♀ $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. S. Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul (*Mus. Druce*).

XXIII.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XVI. Heteroptera: *Family Reduviidæ (continued)*, *Apiomerinæ*, *Harpactorinæ*, and *Nabinæ*. By W. L. DISTANT.

THIS communication concludes the examination of Walker's descriptions of genera and species in the family Reduviidæ. All have been allocated with the exception of two examples, viz. *Reduvius pubicollis* and *Prostemma tarsalis*. Both are unique—the first without a locality, the second a carded specimen; further material is therefore required before an accurate determination can be attempted.

*APIOMERINÆ.*Genus *APIOMERUS*.*Apiomerus apicalis*.*Apiomerus apicalis*, Burm. Handb. ii. p. 232 (1835).*Apiomerus subapicalis*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 72. n. 28 (1873).*Apiomerus nitidicollis*.*Apiomerus nitidicollis*, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 99 (1872).*Apiomerus pulchripes*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 72. n. 26 (1873).*Apiomerus lituratus*.*Apiomerus lituratus*, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 99 (1872).*Apiomerus lituratus*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 71. n. 23 (1873).

It is probable that Stål, on his visit to the British Museum, affixed his MS. name to this species, which he afterwards descriptively published as above. Walker presumably found the name and also described the species. Walker's type represents the variety in which the abdomen beneath is fuscous and the apices of all the femora and the posterior tibiæ and tarsi are ochraceous.

Apiomerus amazonus.*Apiomerus amazonus*, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 99 (1872).*Apiomerus bipunctatus*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 70. n. 19 (1873).*Apiomerus geniculatus*.*Apiomerus geniculatus*, Erichs. in Schomb. Reis. Guiana, iii. p. 613 (1848); Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 96 (1872).*Apiomerus lateralis*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 71. n. 24 (1873).

The form described by Walker differs from the description of Erichson only in the colour of the connexivum, which is spotted with sanguineous, in some examples almost wholly sanguineous. The same variation, however, is to be found in the allied species *A. nigrilobus*, Stål, the small white spots of the connexivum also sometimes being replaced by sanguineous.

Apiomerus proteus.*Apiomerus flavipennis*, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1855, p. 188.*Apiomerus proteus*, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 96 (1872).*Apiomerus tarsalis*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 72. n. 27 (1873).

Genus AMAUROCLOPIUS.

Amauroclopius ornatus sp. n.

Black, finely greyish pilose; margins of pronotum narrowly, and two large discal inwardly converging fasciæ on posterior lobe, disk and apex of scutellum, base of rostrum, and some spots at base of femora, luteous; a discal spot on hemelytra near base of membrane, spots to connexivum above and beneath, apices of femora, bases of tibiæ, apices of intermediate and posterior tibiæ, and anal segment, sanguineous; anterior angles of pronotum tuberculously spinous, spines luteous, directed upward and forward; anterior femora long and curved, membrane passing apex of abdomen.

Long. 19 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 millim.

Hab. Interior of Brazil (Brit. Mus.).

Genus HENIARTES.

Heniartes productus.

Heniartes productus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1866, p. 248.

Apiomerus xanthospilus, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 71. n. 22 (1873).

Walker omitted to describe the following characters in his type:—Anterior tibiæ black for more than half their length and apices of posterior tibiæ also black.

HARPACTORINÆ.

Genus HARPACTOR.

Harpactor fuscipes.

Reduwius fuscipes, Fabr. Mant. Ins. ii. p. 312. 33 (1787).

Harpactor bicoloratus, Kirby, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 120 (1891).

Harpactor marginatus.

Reduwius marginatus, Fabr. Ent. Syst., Suppl. p. 196. n. 12 (1798).

Sycanus? *militaris*, Kirby, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 119 (1891).

Harpactor picturatus, sp. n.

Head black, ochraceous beneath and at the apical lateral margins; rostrum ochraceous, second and third joints piceous, base of second joint ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous, the anterior lobe sanguineous, its base and central longitudinal sulcation black, its anterior angles and margin ochraceous; scutellum black, apex and apical margin ochraceous; corium sanguineous, a central marginal spot and the apex black;

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clavus and membrane bronzy-brown; body beneath and legs ochraceous, anterior and central areas of meso- and metasterna, margins of abdominal segments, lateral marginal abdominal spots, upper surfaces of anterior and intermediate femora, a central spot and apex above of posterior femora, tibiæ, and tarsi black; a sanguineous marginal spot on fourth, fifth, and sixth abdominal segments; antennæ mutilated. First and second joints of the rostrum subequal in length or second slightly longer than the first; ante- and postocular portions of the head about equal, or postocular area slightly longer than the antecular area; membrane extending considerably beyond abdominal apex; head very little shorter than pronotum; posterior pronotal lobe much longer than anterior lobe.

Long. to apex of membrane 13 millim.

Hab. Brit. East Africa: Machakos (*S. L. Hinde*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *H. rapax*, Stål.

Harpactor ornatellus, sp. n.

Pale luteous; head above, antennæ, apex of rostrum, transverse constriction and central sulcation to anterior lobe of pronotum, basal area of scutellum, apical angle of corium, a line on each side of head beneath behind eyes, disk and a transverse spot at base of mesosternum, margins of abdominal segments, apices of femora, the tibiæ, and tarsi black; lateral apical margins of head ochraceous; abdominal segments beneath with broad, transverse, sanguineous fasciæ. Rostrum with the second joint longer than the first; head shorter than pronotum; posterior pronotal lobe nearly twice as long as the anterior lobe; membrane considerably passing abdominal apex.

Long. to apex of membrane 13 millim.

Hab. East Africa: Ruwenzori (*Scott Elliot*, Brit. Mus.).

Harpactor flavus, sp. n.

Posterior lobe of pronotum and body beneath pale luteous; head above, antennæ, rostrum, a fascia on each side of head beneath behind eyes, anterior area of prosternum, disks of meso- and metasterna, coxæ, and legs black; abdomen beneath with black, lateral, segmental, transverse fasciæ, sometimes with only two or three black marginal spots; scutellum black, with the apex luteous; corium brownish ochraceous or pale piceous; membrane bronzy brown; connexivum luteous, spotted with black. Rostrum with the

second joint much longer than the first; postocular portion of the head a little longer than the anteocular portion; head about as long as the pronotum; posterior pronotal lobe not quite twice as long as anterior lobe.

Long. to apex of membrane 10-11 millim.

Hab. Hong Kong (Brit. Mus.); Burma (Coll. Dist.).

Allied to *H. nigricollis*, Dall.

Harpactor chersonesus, sp. n.

Black; anterior margin and posterior lobe of pronotum, head beneath, sternum, coxæ, and abdomen luteous; disk of posterior lobe of pronotum macularly infusate; sternal and abdominal segmental margins black; apical marginal area of the corium dull reddish; membrane semihyaline, piceous at base; antennæ piceous, first joint (excluding base and apex) brownish ochraceous; rostrum piceous, its second joint ochraceous at base and longer than first joint; head about as long as pronotum, the postocular longer than the anteocular portion.

Long. 10 millim.

Hab. Penang (*H. N. Ridley*, Brit. Mus.); Burma (Coll. Dist.).

In some specimens the posterior pronotal lobe is unicolorous, the disk not macularly infusate; the width of the pale frontal margin to the anterior pronotal lobe is variable; in one specimen from Burma the femora are obscurely dull ochraceously biannulate.

Genus VESBIUS.

Vesbius nitidus.

Apiomerus nitidus, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 70. n. 20 (1873).

The type is without locality, but I have received the species from North Borneo.

Genus GRAPTOCLOPIUS.

Graptoclopius helluo.

Reduvius helluo, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1863, p. 39.

In his diagnosis of this species (type in Brit. Mus.) Stål omitted to include the anterior legs with the other details he described as "lutescentibus."

Graptoclopius pallescens, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, rostrum, pronotum, and anterior legs

reddish ochraceous; apex of first and the whole of the remaining joints of antennæ, scutellum, corium, membrane, connexivum, coxæ, intermediate and posterior legs, lateral areas of meso- and metasterna, and anal segment of abdomen black; two somewhat broad annulations to intermediate and posterior femora, head, sternum, and abdomen beneath luteous; apices of intermediate and posterior tibiæ brownish ochraceous. Body pilose; head and pronotum prominently, and legs, especially basal areas of tibiæ, longly pilose; discal sulcation to pronotum distinct and profound; head longer than posterior lobe of pronotum. In fresh specimens the disk of the corium is suffused with cretaceous white.

Long. 18-20 millim.

Hab. New Guinea; Dorey; Ké Islands (*Wallace*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus BIASTICUS.

Blasticus Horsfieldi, sp. n.

♂. Black; a lateral spot on each side of head in front of eyes, head beneath, posterior margins of first and second abdominal segments, linear spots to connexivum above and beneath, lateral margins of apical abdominal segment, and anterior margin of anal segment luteous; margins of third, fourth, and fifth abdominal segments brownish ochraceous; antennæ piceous, first joint (excluding base and apex) brownish.

♀. Abdomen with about the apical fourth sanguineous.

Head with the postocular portion a little longer than the anteocular; first joint of the rostrum a little shorter than the second; anterior pronotal lobe profoundly centrally sulcate, posterior lobe distinctly ridged on anterior disk; body and legs finely pilose; femora obscurely apically nodulose.

Long. 10½ millim.

Hab. Java (*Horsfield*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus SPHEDANOLESTES.

Sphedanolestes subflaviceps.

Harpactor subflaviceps, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1860, p. 965; Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hém. t. iii. p. 162 (1896).

Reduvius gulosus, Stål, Hem. Afr. iii. p. 91 (1865).

Sphedanolestes bicoloripes.

Reduvius bicoloripes, Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1831, p. 106.

Harpactor bicoloripes, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hém. t. iii. p. 158 (1896).

Sphedanolestes melanocephalus.

Reduvius? *melanocephalus*, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1863, p. 39. (Type in Brit. Mus.)

Sphedanolestes signatus, sp. n.

Black; disk of posterior lobe of pronotum, lateral areas of prosternum, connexivum, and abdomen beneath pale creamy luteous; corium luteous, with the veins black; membrane pale bronzy. Postocular portion of the head much longer than the antecular portion; second joint of the rostrum much longer than the first; head about as long as the pronotum; posterior pronotal lobe broadly sulcated, anterior lobe finely deeply sulcate; posterior pronotal angles subprominent, rounded.

Long. to apex of membrane $8\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. S. India: Utakamand (Atkins. Coll., Brit. Mus.).

Sphedanolestes stigmatellus, sp. n.

Black; anterior area of posterior pronotal lobe, lateral area of corium, posterior margin of prosternum, anterior coxæ, and disk of abdomen beneath sanguineous; head beneath, a spot near both the intermediate and posterior coxæ, abdominal margin, and a submarginal series of large subquadrate spots very pale luteous; the abdominal margin black at incisures on posterior half and the submarginal spots margined with black. Greyishly pilose; head about as long as pronotum; second joint of rostrum considerably longer than the first; sulcation to anterior lobe of pronotum profound, posterior lobe broadly and much more obscurely sulcate.

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. S. India: Utakamand (Atkins. Coll., Brit. Mus.).

Sphedanolestes incertis, sp. n.

Black; lateral margins of head between eyes and bases of antennæ, anterior pronotal lobe, lateral and basal margins of posterior pronotal lobe, narrow lateral and apical margins to corium, marginal spots and sometimes lateral margin above and beneath to connexivum, head beneath, coxæ, and trochanters sanguineous. Second joint of rostrum much longer than first; head a little shorter than pronotum; posterior disk of pronotum centrally sulcate, in some specimens obscurely sulcate; body and legs pilose; femora somewhat obscurely nodulose near apex.

Long. 15-16 millim.

Hab. China: Kualun, N.W. Fokien (*J. de La Touche*, Brit. Mus.); Kiukiang (*Pratt*, Brit. Mus.). Japan (*Lewis*, Coll. Dist.).

In some specimens the lateral areas of the anal abdominal segment are sanguineous.

Sphedanolestes funeralis, sp. n.

Black; trochanters sanguineous. Elongate, hirsute; second joint of rostrum longer than the first; head a little shorter than pronotum, the anteocular portion about as long as the postocular portion; posterior lobe of pronotum finely but distinctly sulcate, the posterior angles rounded; membrane passing the abdominal apex. The colour above is somewhat opaque; on the under surface and legs it is shining with an indigo tint.

Long. $16\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Kashmir (Brit. Mus.).

Sphedanolestes elegans, sp. n.

Luteous; anterior lobe of pronotum, disk of scutellum, corium (sometimes only veins to corium), coxæ, anterior and intermediate femora pale sanguineous; head above, antennæ, second and third joints of rostrum, sulcation to anterior pronotal lobe, a broad subapical fascia to abdomen above and beneath, apices of femora broadly, bases of intermediate and posterior femora narrowly, narrow central annulation to posterior femora, and lateral margins of scutellum, black; membrane piceous, its apex fuliginous.

Var.—Posterior femora wholly black; head beneath and first joint of rostrum pale sanguineous.

First joint of rostrum a little shorter than the second; postocular portion of the head a little longer than the anterior portion; sulcation to anterior pronotal lobe profound, disk of posterior lobe distinctly but less profoundly sulcate; femora distinctly sulcate near apices.

Long. 15–16 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 5 millim.

Hab. Brit. East Africa: Samburu (*C. S. Betton*, Brit. Mus.).

Sphedanolestes ornatellus, sp. n.

Ochraceous; head above, antennæ, second and third joints of rostrum, sulcation to anterior pronotal lobe, margins of scutellum, membrane, central area of abdomen above and beneath, posterior femora, bases and apices of intermediate femora, apices of anterior femora, tibiæ, tarsi, and narrow

basal fascia to abdomen, black. First joint of rostrum shorter than the second; ante- and postocular portions of head about equal in length; sulcation to central pronotal lobe profound, posterior pronotal lobe distinctly but less profoundly sulcate; femora distinctly sulcate near apices.

Allied to the preceding species (*S. elegans*), but, apart from colour-differences, the lengths of the ante- and postocular portions of the head are relatively different.

Long. 16 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. German East Africa (*Capt. Atkinson*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus VELINUS.

Velinus parvus, sp. n.

Dull dark ochraceous; head above (excluding eyes and base), antennæ, rostrum (excluding apex), corium (excluding extreme base), membrane, tibiæ, and apical halves of femora indigo-black. Pronotum strongly centrally sulcate; legs hirsute; tibiæ narrowed towards apex; femora strongly nodulose before apex; first joint of antennæ about as long as head and pronotum together.

Long. 12 millim.

Hab. Borneo: Sarawak (*Shelford*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus HÆMATOCHARES.

Hæmatochares longiceps.

Prostemma longiceps, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 137. n. 25 (1873).

Genus HOMALOSPHODRUS.

Homalosphodrus abdominalis, sp. n.

Bluish black; abdomen castaneous, basal segment and somewhat large stigmatal spots black; first and second joints of antennæ, head beneath between eyes, and a subapical annulation to posterior femora luteous; base and apex of first joint of antennæ narrowly black; second and third joints of rostrum castaneous; apex of membrane fuliginous and considerably passing apex of abdomen. Head very elongate, about as long as pronotum and scutellum taken together; first joint of antennæ a little longer than head.

Long. 20 millim.

Hab. Cambodia (*Mouhot*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus SYCANUS.

Sycanus collaris.*Reduvius collaris*, Fabr. Spec. Ins. ii. p. 380 (1781).*Sycanus leucomesus*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 84. n. 31 (1873).*Sycanus fulvicornis*.*Sycanus fulvicornis*, Dohrn, Stett. ent. Zeit. xx. p. 99 (1859).*Sycanus caliginosus*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 86. n. 37 (1873).*Sycanus annulicornis*.*Sycanus annulicornis*, Dohrn, Stett. ent. Zeit. xx. p. 98 (1859).*Sycanus invisus*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 87. n. 38 (1873).*Sycanus dichotomus*.*Sycanus dichotomus*, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1866, p. 277.*Sycanus turbidus*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 86. n. 36 (1873).*Sycanus versicolor*.*Sycanus versicolor*, Dohrn, Stett. ent. Zeit. xx. p. 96 (1859).*Sycanus miles*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 86. n. 35 (1873).

Genus COLPOCHILOCORIS.

Colpochilocoris horrendus.*Yolinus horrendus*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 79. n. 8 (1873).*Colpochilocoris fasciiventris*, Reut. Act. Soc. Sc. Fennic. xii. p. 284 (1881).

Genus YOLINUS.

Yolinus glagoviæ.*Yolinus glagoviæ*, Dohrn, Stett. ent. Zeit. xx. p. 95 (1859).*Yolinus rubrifer*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 78. n. 6 (1873).

Walker writes that his species may be separated from the one described by Dohrn "by the red hue on both surfaces of the sides of the abdomen and by the wholly black femora." The first character I take to be a misreading of Dohrn and the second is erroneous, as the posterior femora in the two specimens described by Walker are distinctly annulated.

Yolinus conspicuus, sp. n.

Black; connexivum with the fifth and sixth segments bright ochraceous; disk of abdomen beneath dull sanguineous; antennæ with the basal joint biannulated with ochraceous;

posterior femora narrowly and obscurely annulated with fuscous a little before apex.

Allied to *Y. baro*, Stål (type in Brit. Mus.), but with the pronotum broader and its posterior angles not subnodulose; connexivum much more widely dilated; body and legs distinctly greyishly pilose.

Long., ♀, 24 millim.; max. abd. exp. 13 millim.

Hab. Tavoy (Atkins. Coll., Brit. Mus.).

Yolinus Mouhoti, sp. n.

Black; pronotum (excluding disk of anterior lobe) and corium (excluding apex) creamy white, densely pilose; lateral dilated lobes of the fifth and sixth abdominal segments pale luteous; abdomen beneath with a double stigmatal series of small whitish spots; femora with a luteous annulation before apices; second joint of rostrum reddish ochraceous; antennæ piceous, basal joint biannulated with ochraceous. Basal joint of antennæ a little longer than head, which has the postocular portion considerably longer than the anteoctular portion; abdominal margins lobately and inwardly produced, the lobations strongly inwardly convex; legs somewhat strongly pilose, the femora subapically nodulose.

Long. 17-19 millim.

Hab. Cambodia (*Mouhot*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus EULYES.

Eulyes sanguinolentus, sp. n.

Black; apex of head from antenniferous tubercles, basal joint of rostrum, anterior pronotal lobe, basal margin and lateral angles of posterior lobe, large subquadrate spots to connexivum above and beneath, posterior area of prosternum, coxæ, trochanters, bases and apices of femora, and the apices of the tibiæ sanguineous or bright reddish ochraceous; antennæ mutilated. Basal joint of rostrum short, not reaching eyes; head about as long as the pronotum; ante- and post-ocular portions of head about equal in length; pronotum with the disk broadly sulcated; abdomen with small greyishly pilose stigmatal spots, its lateral margins broadly and upwardly dilated.

Long. 33 millim.; max. abd. exp. 11 millim.

Hab. Tondano (*Wallace*, Brit. Mus.).

[To be continued.]